

# 20 Jumpgate Missions to Mars & Corroborating NASA Images of Martian Life



**Michael Salla, Andrew Basiago**

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[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QwKblf\\_g85c](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QwKblf_g85c) Oct 3, 2022

Andrew Basiago, J.D., claims that he visited Mars 20 times between 1981 and 1984 through a Jumpgate located in El Segundo, California. He says others, including VIPs such as former CIA Director Admiral Stansfeld Turner, were also sent to the Martian surface through eight jumpgate portals dispersed around the middle latitudes. Basiago says the average daily temperature was around 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and the air was similar in oxygen content to an altitude of 11,000 feet on Earth. Basiago claims that at any one time there were up to 1,500 Americans on Mars surface that were there to maintain a continuous presence, and they had to escape numerous predators. His experiences with Mars predators and other wildlife led to him recognizing some of these animals and vegetation in NASA Rover images. In Basiago's first paper about Mars dated December 12, 2008, he examines NASA image PIA 10214 and claims a number of creatures are in it which he recognized from his trips there, which include plesiosaurs and water buffalo. His most controversial claims concern unusual creatures he says can be identified in other Mars Rover and satellite imagery, which includes a scorpion man and gremlins. Basiago refutes criticism that what he witnessed in the Mars images is merely a case of pareidolia, especially when it comes to an alleged image of a striding gremlin in what appears to be a small grove of trees. In the subsequent discussion, Dr. Michael Salla proposes a distinction between objects Basiago recognized from his time on Mars, which can be asserted to be corroborating evidence for his overall experiences, to other objects such as gremlins, which may be attributed as pareidolia. Regardless of the more controversial elements of Andrew Basiago's analyses of Mars Rover and satellite images, his detailed memories of travel to Mars on 20 occasions where he spent significant periods on the Red Planet from 1981 to 1984 have been independently corroborated by several other individuals. These include Brett Stillings, William White Crow and Bernard Mendez who all have publicly confirmed their participation in the Mars Jumpgate program, and the involvement of others such as Barack Obama (aka Barry Soetaro) and Major Ed Dames. A selection of Andrew Basiago's papers on Mars can be found at: <https://www.projectmars.net/index> Public Testimony by William White Crow supporting Andrew Basiago's experiences on Mars can be found here: [William White Crow Speaking at The 5th Ann...](#) Public Testimony by Brett Stillings supporting Andrew Basiago's testimony is available at: [Brett Stillings - Mars Visitations](#) Public Testimony by Bernard Mendez supporting Andrew Basiago's testimony is available at: [Andrew Basiago & Bernard Mendez with Lisa ...](#)

Andrew Basiago, J.D. and Dr. Michael Salla talk about what happens when 1400 brave U.S. turista cross-cultural ambassadors descend from their jumprooms into the Martian countryside and trickle through the villages of homo martus populations day after day for years during the mid-80s. "Your task is to go up there and be seen and not eaten." He was kind of explaining to us how we should walk

around in a friendly way so as not to frighten the Martian humanoids and even befriend them if possible.”

At the time [Andy Basiago](#) was a UCLA history major, a seasoned pioneer thoroughly versed in such travel nuances and technologies. Also see [Jumproom to Mars - Training, Participants and Purpose](#)

“NASA is a military agency that has been lying about extraterrestrial life forms for 70 years.”

“National Geographic published an article [Sept 1955] or even an entire edition about the green region on Mars. I think it's about the size of Texas.”

**ANDREW:** Now along the way I would see adult male female and child of the second type of Martian humanoid the so-called homo martus martus or a Martian men and women on Mars, not the ones that are the descendants of the human beings from this planet who were up there during the Solar System catastrophe of 9500 BC, but the original Martians. But I was very wary of the adult men and women of that group because we were told that they were occasionally attacked and eat our astronauts from Earth. They were members of a different humanoid species.

And I don't know if they can call that cannibalism, but they would engage in predation against we and our colleagues. So I was very guarded walking from the corkscrew through the dilapidated brick city. The men had a very sort of haunted sort of Marty Feldman kind of look at the actor Marty Feldman, sometimes with the antennae coming out of their foreheads. The women were kind of cute sort of like maybe Tibetan women in long kaftans, but disconcertingly had sometimes four or six arms, which was kind of strange to get used to as I would see them. And then the kids were just really cute, almost like some of those little pictures of kids at Hiroshima and their Japanese gowns. The kids were very cute, but they would just be sort of staring at me from doors and windows. They did not speak English like the Homo Martis Terrans. So they were just sort of looking at me like, I wonder who this humanoid is walking through our village where we live. But I was always very guarded having been told that you have to watch

them because sometimes they'll jump us and eat us. And I thought, well, maybe they're just using the adult females as a lure and then they'll attack us to eat us. So that was one mission I had.

**ANNOUNCER:** You're listening to Exopolitics Today with Dr. Michael Salla, your source for the uncensored truth regarding the human extraterrestrial global and political agenda. Click the like button and subscribe to this channel. And now here's Dr. Michael Salla.

**DR. SALLA:** Well I'm back again with Andy Basiago on Exopolitics Today. And this is our fourth interview in a series. In our first two interviews we discussed his experiences with Project Pegasus as a youngster, as a preteen. And with the last interview we began talking about his experiences on Mars through the Mars jumpgate that was based in El Segundo, California. So with this fourth interview we're going to be looking at some of the things that Andy saw on Mars and what he later wrote about in a series of papers. And so welcome again to the show Andy.

## **JUMPROOM VISITATIONS**

**ANDREW:** Thank you for having me back on Michael. Good to be with you again.

**DR. SALLA:** Well one of the things that I think would be very helpful to just kind of get an idea of exactly how detailed your knowledge is of Mars is how many times did you go there using the jumpgate from El Segundo from 1980 to 1984?

**ANDREW:** Well it was between July of 1981 after I was trained in summer of 1980 to August of 1984 that's what about 31 months and something like that. And I went up about I think about 20 times round trip always leaving from the aeronautical repositioning chamber under the direction of Howard Hughes at 999 North Sepulveda in El Segundo, California sometimes coming back via the other so-called jumproom or ark immediately west of the George Washington Bridge in New York City.

So I would estimate it was around 20 times. It was. So irregular during that roughly three-year period that nobody was really keeping count. We would just sort of be called up every month or six to eight weeks and know I had to leave my ordinary life as a history major at UCLA and drive over to El Segundo and take the jumproom to Mars.

**DR. SALLA:** So in terms of what the mechanics of those trips were, I mean was it the same each time, you show up at the same building and you enter the same room and then when you come out on Mars in the same location with the same things around you or were there differences?

**ANDREW:** No we always left, at least I always left, I can't speak for everybody because that's their experience. But in my experience I always left through the ark or jumproom or space elevator in El Segundo. But it was my impression that there were as many as seven to eight receiving facilities on the red planet.

I've sensed or we discussed the fact I'm not really sure, but it was clear that we were sort of in the middle latitudes of probably the northern hemisphere of Mars. I've estimated maybe around where Columbus, Ohio is on this planet, but they were clearly different like one looked like an underground parking garage.

One was sort of like a grain elevator. That was the one that I coaxed Barry Satorio to help Bernard Mendez and I to help him out of it for fear that he might be attacked by predators if we didn't help him out of the grain elevator like a jumproom on Mars.

There was the one that we called the corkscrew that I would always go to when I had to bring that data disc to that technician sitting inside that dilapidated building inside the dilapidated brick neighborhood of Mars. So I estimate it was about eight different receiving places. And. So by that they allowed us to see different parts of sort of the middle latitudes of Mars. We were never in very hot terrain nor in polar, cold or icy, snowy terrain, but rather just sort of exploring around the middle latitudes and the temperature was quite pleasant.

**DR. SALLA:** And each time, I mean with these eight receiving points, did you come out of a building or structure on the surface of Mars or was that underground?

**ANDREW:** Sometimes it was underground. The first and second time I went up, I went up to the one where you'd arrive in this sub-basement of a U.S. facility on Mars and then there was sort of a concrete or cement stairway that you would take up to the surface. But from there it was kind of like a dugout, almost like a baseball dugout and you'd walk out of that dugout and it just looked like an aperture on the surface, but then when you turned around and looked

at what it was, it was actually this strange big skull on the surface and that's one thing we learned about the way the U.S. adapted its jumprooms on the surface, apparently with the help and cooperation of the Martian humanoids because many of them, including those we would run to escape from predators, were actually these large skulls on the surface, those indicated access points to the jumproom. In fact, that second time I went up when Courtney Hunt of the CIA and I ran to escape a predator on the surface, we jumped through the mouth of this skull and from there down those stairs, those cement stairs. So somewhere about one story below ground, but somewhere essentially on the surface, but they were all essentially a situation where the far wall of the jumproom, that elevator, would open up just like the door you walk into to get into an elevator and we were in a subterranean or surface level jumproom facility on the red planet which we also called the jumproom. So it kind of had a binary usage, both the device that got us there and the facilities were being called jumprooms because we always knew with that inside those facilities was a device to get us back to Earth.

**DR. SALLA:** Now was there any kind of protection at these jumproom facilities, these eight jumprooms scattered around the kind of equatorial region of Mars in terms of you know guards or electronic devices or anything to prevent predators from getting in and accessing the actual jumproom?

**ANDREW:** Not really, I mean, by the way it was the middle latitude. So it was between the equatorial and the polar regions. I think of the northern hemisphere, could have been the southern for that matter. But no, in fact we were always worried that predators might chase us into the facility. So when I first started going up there in 1981, but around I guess 1983 I was given a photo flash gun with three settings, heat, stun and kill. In fact, the watch word when you were using that gun to light somebody's cigarette was "do the right thing" and set your gun for heat.

Then we knew that with stun the middle setting they might be antagonized, but not killed especially the large predators and then even if we use the kill setting we could take down Martian humanoids or ordinary land animals about the size of ordinary land animals on Earth like, let's say, I don't know water buffaloes.



We never did, I never killed any humanoid or animal on the red planet, but we knew that if they were very large we might just antagonize the predators even if we set the device for kill.

So that's certainly the only protection we had. When we ran down the stairs for example if you're jumping through those large skulls on the surface, we often scampered down to get to the jump room *per se* as quickly as possible in the event that a particularly swift predator chased us down the steps.

**DR. SALLA:** Okay,. So you went to Mars approximately 20 times. So each time you went I mean what happened you'd go to El Segundo. Was there any kind of briefing that you received before going through? What made you go to El Segundo and then you'd go to Mars and what happened when you got back?

**ANDREW:** Well actually it was sort of a very sub-rosa sort of strategy. They had to conceal the program. There were very few people working in that building. There was one guard named Michael something. We had his last name at a certain point, but I don't I don't even remember what it was now.

We basically would enter the middle elevator at the bottom of the building the center of the building. We would go up to the fifth floor and the door would open and there was sort of a rental suite, sort of like in a law firm across from the elevator and there was one CIA person working there.

We would write our name, sign our name, and put our date of birth, our social security number and our ID number for the program.

In my case they told me to use my UCLA student ID 700414879. We would then go back into the elevator and if we by the time we had a photo flash gun we would stop at the seventh floor and go to our locker and I would get that photo flash gun and put it in my belt sort of tilting to the left side. So it would be easy to withdraw from my belt to protect my colleagues on the surface.

Then we would go back. By the way that was not a standard handgun because of the danger of bullets becoming agitated when we're going to Mars. It was just it was a photo flash gun that was more of a solid state sort of application. So then we would go back into the elevator like contraption, go up to the eighth floor and then when we were ready we were told to look up at the center of the ceiling of the

jumproom and say "Ready".

And then they would say "Are you ready to go to Mars?" We had to say "I am ready to go to Mars" and then essentially in about five minutes the rectangular structure or square structure, box-like structure of the jumproom would begin morphing into a cylindrical shape.

So we had to actually steady our ability to stand by pushing to the left or right on the sides of that cylinder like when you're walking through a water main underground.

When Mars was farther away from Earth that would take about 20 minutes to get there, but during those three years as it drew closer to the Earth ultimately it was only eight minutes that it would take to get to the red planet.

As a result we could have greater numbers of colleagues in the jumproom with us. When we first started doing it was either by ourselves or one other astronaut, but by 1984 there were sometimes four of us in the jumproom together and then we would in about initially 20 minutes the door would it would just in the last five minutes of that 20 minutes the cylindrical shape would morph back into a standard elevator shape, the box-like shape and the far door would, or far wall rather, would open up and we were in the jumproom facility on Mars.

And then we would either just walk out a building on the surface or up sort of cement stairs up to the surface.

**DR. SALLA:** So of those 20 times how many times was Barack Obama, Barry Soetoro part of the mission with you?

[A photo of Barry's Columbia University exchange student ID was on the screen]

**ANDREW:** During a very early jump I remember there quite a number of people and Brett Stilings and I remembered Obama looking out into this ravine and sort of asking in himself whether we were on the surface of the red planet.

I remember one time I was just sitting on this wall near one of the facilities and I saw him walk in from the distance and I just kind of smiled at him as if to say "Well here we are Barry?"

And he said he said to me something like "Well, here we are" and I said "Yes I know." And there was another time I mentioned when he



came after Bernard Mendez and I had arrived.

He arrived in that jumproom that looked like a large grain elevator very similar to the ones that Arthur Neumann and Michael C. Ralph described. It might have been one of the older ones I guess. And I had to sort of sit down on the edge of the jumproom and say "Barry we're not here to harm you." just because when he arrived he like, I guess he was looking at our knees because the height of the jumproom was rather unusual.

So I had to actually reach down and allow him to sort of grapple up the wall, but he was essentially afraid to do. So as I said, I had to sit down and talk to him for about ten minutes. "Barry we're not the enemy we're not going to harm you. We're your friends. We're your colleagues. So let me just give you my hand we'll help pull you out of here, because Barry if you stay here there's nothing stopping one of those predators from coming into this jumproom as you'll see, when we help you up here. This is open like an open parking garage where it's got a ceiling, but no walls. So there's no way to protect people inside this jumproom from predators coming into this facility. So let me help you out." And we did and we went about our mission.

So those are just some of the times I'm moving on the surface with him and he was basically a nice guy and a smart guy. So even when he sort of belittled our memories when he was present week when we came forward, I basically continued to tell the truth, that I had fond memories of the fact that among about the approximately 2,000 young people I met during my five years as an undergraduate, I was a fifth year senior at UCLA being such a large generation almost had to be just for class availability.

He was basically a nice guy and a smart guy even wrote to him in 2020 and said "Barry," as I insisted on calling him "of all the people I knew in my college years you were certainly one of the people I would have trusted with the presidency."

So I always adhered to that fact. He was basically a very, very smart, a very funny and likable young person. He laughed all the time at Ed Dame's jokes when we were in training at College at the Siskiyou in August and September of 1980. So I felt good about the fact that he'd been elected president and we were not in any way anti-Obama individuals.

I mean I've been a Democrat since I was seven years old and I just wanted to tell truth about what we had done for the country and for the world and I think my letter in 2020 helped him come around to that position because he went from mocking us with a joke in 2012 to admitting that there's a secret space program, but he just couldn't talk about it.

**DR. SALLA:** So at least three times of your 20 missions you remember seeing Barack Obama up there on Mars with you.

**ANDREW:** They were always changing the teaming. So sometimes I would be with like one person like Bernard Mendez or [Courtney Hunt](#) of the CIA sometimes I would just be in a team of two with William Brett Stilings, then sometimes it would be Courtney Hunt, Brett and I or Bernard Mendez, Brett Stilings and I sometimes it might be Regina Dugan and Barry Soetoro who, of course, became Barack Obama and myself or with some other person. One time it was Bernard Mendez, Regina Dugan, Mary Jean Eisenhower and a woman, I think her name was Linda Richmond.

So they were always changing sometimes we met people who we didn't train with and who were actually quite prominent Americans like Ross Perot Sr and Admiral Stansfeld Turner, Jimmy Carter's CIA Director both of whom were graduates of the Naval Academy. So there was that Naval Academy connection I was supposed to have gone there and one of our fellow trainees and sometimes somebody who I would sometimes see at El Segundo or on the surface was astronaut William Cameron McCool who had just done a year at Annapolis.

So they kind of were mixing and matching personnel I certainly didn't train with or know Mary Jean Eisenhower before meeting her before going on March 3rd of 1983.

I don't know what the purpose of that was, but it seemed to be some experiment in testing whether they could just standardize trips of different groups of Americans to the Red Planet and have them perform functionally on the surface. That's the only thing I can figure because sometimes when we would jumproom El Segundo and I would say "Ready to go to Mars" and the process would begin they wouldn't say okay Andy get ready to meet Admiral Stansfeld Turner the former CIA Director, in fact, Bernie and I just met him on the

surface and when he came towards us he was so well dressed in like with a cravat and a safari jacket and a hat that I thought it was the Bigfoot hunter Peter Byrne.

But he said "Hi fellas, Stan Turner" and I said "Oh Admiral Turner pleased to meet you". So it was kind of strange that way in the sense that they were mixing people frequently, who were either prominent Americans that we never dreamed of meeting on the surface or just other ordinary Americans who we had no prior contact with, but many were people we had trained with.

So we might see them three four five times on the surface, but never all the time. So I'm estimating probably that'd be a good guess of how much contact I had with Obama on the surface, maybe three to five times out of those 20 trips something like that

**DR. SALLA:** And with this role of just staying up there and surviving being on the surface being able to evade predators was that mission pretty much the same throughout the whole 20 times you went up there?

**ANDREW:** No I was ultimately given a task where before going I mean I'd be called at the dorms at UCLA or an apartment I was living in there in Westwood and I would have to first drive over to a print shop in Santa Monica California and at the back of that shop this government operative would give me one of those three and a quarter inch plastic discs that we were still calling floppy discs, but this was like 10 years before those came out in the commercial sector.

I would put it in my pocket and by the way that had information from Rand Corporation of Santa Monica, of that I'm certain, and I would drive over to El Segundo and go up and I would always arrive at the jump room facility called the corkscrew, I'd walk out I'd walk through the dilapidated brick city into the all underneath the roof of a dilapidated building and there was this technician there that never said anything to me, in fact, we started to call him Daryl Dragon.

I remember because he was so quiet that was just our nickname for him because we would give him something and then he wouldn't say anything. I would say well good to see you again I would try to chit chat with him, but he would never talk, I guess because he wanted to avoid being detected by predators on the surface.

He just had to sit there and do he's working like eight different

computers on this desk or table underneath that building. So I would give him that disc and then just go back through the dilapidated brick city back to this corkscrew and go home.

Now along the way I would see adult male female and child of the second type of Martian humanoid the so-called Homo Martis Martis or Martian men and women on Mars not the ones that are the descendants of the human beings from this planet who were up there during the solar system catastrophe of 9500 BC, but the original Martians, but I was very wary of the adult men and women of that group because we were told that they were occasionally attacked and eat our astronauts from Earth they were members of a different humanoid species.

And I don't know if they can call that cannibalism, but they would engage in predation against we and our colleagues. So I was very guarded walking from the corkscrew through the dilapidated brick city. The men had a very sort of haunted sort of Marty Feldman kind of look at the actor Marty Feldman, sometimes with antennae coming out of their foreheads.

The women were kind of cute sort of like maybe Tibetan women in long kaftans, but disconcertingly had sometimes four or six arms, which was kind of strange to get used to as I would see them. And then the kids were just really cute, almost like some of those little pictures of kids at Hiroshima and their Japanese gowns.

The kids were very cute, but they would just be sort of staring at me from doors and windows. They did not speak English like the Homo Martis Terrans. So they were just sort of looking at me like, I wonder who this humanoid is walking through our village where we live. But I was always very guarded having been told that you have to watch them because sometimes they'll jump us and eat us. And I thought, well, maybe they're just using the adult females as a lure and then they'll attack us to eat us.

So that was one mission I had. I remember walking a considerable distance over the surface and dropping something else off and seeing some rather strange creatures at like an intersection, but that's a very blocked memory very, very distant memory. One time I remember going under surface and being protected by some non-humans on the surface from some kind of danger on the surface and we went a

considerable distance underground.

One time Courtney Hunt and I had been invited by that second type of humanoid the Homo Martis Martis, the original Martian type, to go into his underground lair and all I remember is that it was about a story below ground and it had kind of this elaborate paisley design on the ceilings and was being run by sort of pneumatic tubing.

He was so strange that as I was walking behind him trying to keep up with him and Courtney. Courtney was taller and had a longer stride than I, but I was my current height five feet ten inches tall and this this Martian humanoid was shorter than I, but he's walking very fast and I thought, I said to myself "Great now he's going to invite us underground and maybe that's where he's going to eat us."

I knew he was of the type that occasionally would cannibalize our astronauts and this this Martian humanoid looked back at me and cackled like he had heard what I had said to myself.

So that original type of Martians was a very psychic and kind of strange looking quite frankly. So I wasn't really comfortable with the guy, but he just kind of took us down into his residence and just kind of showed us where they live.

So there was some pre-planning for that apparently through Courtney Hunt, but I certainly didn't have that degree of reach or contact into the Martian humanoid civilization, but somebody did, either Hunt or somebody else at the CIA or somebody else on the program, because that invitation to go into one of their underground residences was set up before we even went up that day.

In fact, Hunt might have met me there in El Segundo that day and said Andy today we're going to go up and have one of the second type of humans show us where he lives. So it's going to be quite interesting, but I don't know how that was set up.

That was why my major problem with the way the U.S. intelligence community was working. We were being asked to do extremely dangerous and exceptional things that were required true courage and yet we were often kept in the dark.

I've not mentioned already, but I said to Hunt one time "Courtney, do you know how you're like an extraterrestrial?" and he said "No."

And I said "You only give answers to desired questions." and he said "What do you mean" I said "The government is asking me to go to

Mars and I ask you a straight question and you look at me like that's not an approved question that you can answer, but that's ridiculous we're risking our lives up there and you won't answer our questions." So I remember I would ask a specific scientific question like how are we breathing up there? There's hardly any vegetation and he said from the lithosphere. So somebody like Hunt of the CIA, my dad of the army, Ed Dames of the army, an Admiral Stanstfield Turner of CIA and Navy or Ross Perot of Navy. When you would ask them a straight question, they would usually give you a scientific explanation, but if you asked anything operational about the way the program was functioning often especially the CIA people like Hunt would just stare at you like that you hadn't been approved for that information. And that's kind of what I've been working at trying to correct in our common culture is the damage that official state secrecy has done to the development, the forward progress of American and world civilization.

**DR. SALLA:** So it's worth emphasizing that that this was a CIA operation that Courtney Hunt was your I guess handler?

**ANDREW:** That's a little bit of a stretch. There were CIA people like Hunt on it, obviously Admiral Stansfeld Turner had been CIA director, but many people had no ostensible direct CIA connection like myself I was listed as a Navy officer. My dad was a major in the second reserve of the U.S. army having been a private first-class during World War II. There were some people...

**DR. SALLA:** But you've also said he was a he worked for the CIA.

**ANDREW:** Well, he didn't work for the CIA. He had reporting requirements to all U.S. agencies including intelligence agencies and all military departments that's listed literally on his 1964 resume. So I think Bernie Mendez gave the best explanation these things were called special programs. So I think the way to contextualize it is as a defense program that was pulling people from the civilian sector and the intel sector and the military and if they weren't in the military assigning them to that before going.

And then there clearly were reporting requirements to CIA because it's the central intelligence agency. So I think the greatest connection to CIA the one I've emphasized the most is that on both Project Pegasus and Project Mars there were reports being made about what they



were learning in the case of Project Pegasus about future events and sometimes things they didn't know about past events and the case of Project Mars what was on Mars.

So clearly there were being there were intel reports being drafted that's why I ended up meeting John Alexander McCone when I was on Pegasus. He had been CIA director or so-called DCI director of central intelligence from 1960 to 64 and he had a discussion point to add about what this thing called the internet was going to be, but it was not a CIA program and I think that a kind of a distortion of what it was is attributed to a particular person in exopolitics who was always calling it sort of the DARPA CIA Project Pegasus or the CIA Mars jump room program they had CIA people on them, but they had people from many other branches of the military and many other federal agencies these were multi-agency task forces.

**DR. SALLA:** Okay, well one of the curious aspects of the missions to Mars was you have these VIPs like Admiral Stansfeld turn, other former CIA director....

**ANDREW:** A heck of a nice guy, I would have voted for him for president, but just a heck of a nice guy in a real world courageous happy go lucky adventurous... **DR. SALLA:** Okay. So he was part of one of the missions at least two to Mars. So what did he do up there? Was he doing the same thing as the rest of you like just having a presence up there escaping predators staying safe and then just...

**ANDREW:** Well I don't know I mean I know that just going up there and walking around and exploring was what I was initially doing and then I was on errand bringing that that data or whatever information up on that computer disk and then there were other missions where I was delivering something.

There wasn't a whole lot of lateral discussion saying well Admiral Stansfeld is doing this, Ross Perot is doing that.

We would even run into British teams and just have discussions with what we were finding on the surface. So there was a heck of a lot of exploration going on, but one time, that time that I saw Obama walk in from the distance and I just kind of smiled at him almost laughing. Now we're on the surface. He said "Well here we are" I didn't know what everybody else was doing up there. Certainly when we look at the fact that Obama became president and Regina Dugan became the

first female to direct DARPA and the 19th director of DARPA on July 20th of 2009.

I can't exclude the possibility that some of my fellow astronauts were who were really actually in U.S. prominence during the advent of interdimensional travel, because we weren't going up by rocket that's for sure, not via space plane.

It was clearly interdimensional transit up there. I don't know what they got implicated in. Maybe they were even brought into the breakaway civilization by interacting with U.S. and British and Russian personnel on the surface.

I think that as in the law, absence of evidence is not evidence of absence and as Rumsfeld said "We know what we know, we know what we don't know, and we don't know what we don't know."

So I can only hazard a guess as to what others were doing on the surface because that kind of lateral disclosure of information was not being adhered to in the program and I actually complained to Hunt of the CIA about the fact that essentially the CIA people were acting like a group of paranoids.

It's almost like when you when you know preach to the to the paranoid, you provoke the paranoid. I might have even said that to him. I said "I need to know answers to these questions or I'm going to stop going that this is not a reasonable way of treating us."

So when you look at the prominence of an Admiral Stansfield Turner or somebody as wealthy as Ross Perot, I think he'd already made a billion dollars or more with what General Dynamics or something.

They must have been doing something more elaborate than what I was doing.

I mean, after all I was only 19. When I went up there I was only 22 when I stopped going there. I don't know what these mid-career professionals were up to. Maybe they were putting in place an American British and Russian-based permanent presence there that would seem to be what the Israeli General Heim Ashed revealed on what December 9th of 2020 a couple months after I wrote presidents Obama and Trump about the need to declassify our presence on Mars and in the case of Obama his involvement in the program.

I just don't know. I would really hazard a guess because we might stand around if we ran into some other American or British explorers

up there and talk about what we had seen, a particular threat scenario we had where we ran away from a predator successfully, what we did to evade, what it was like.

I mean when Stansfield Turner came over to Bernard Mendez and he said something like is this a weird, wicked place or what gentlemen? I mean he was almost ecstatic that he was on another planet.

So I have very fond memories of Admiral Turner, but I don't know. I mean people would often walk and cross our paths on the hinterland, but there wouldn't be an elaborate discussion of what they were doing. There would just be sort of chit chat about what they were seen. So I'm sure some of it was more operationally involved and I would not be surprised given the age at which he reached the presidency and the relative genius of Regina Dugan who after all would go on to earn a PhD from Caltech that their functions up there were more elaborate than mine, but I don't know. That's why we wanted to come forward to bring everybody into discussion.

We were hoping to have like a conference with 20 of the Mars astronauts where everybody could talk about their memories so we would develop a greater understanding about the total program, but unfortunately a lot of rather prominent Americans chose to remain silent including Obama, Dugan and Mary Jean Eisenhower.

**DR. SALLA:** Now did you ever have formal debriefings when you got back from any of your 20 missions?

**ANDREW:** We would always have a debriefing of about I would estimate of about a half hour to even an hour by Major Ed Dames. His office was down I believe on the fifth floor. So it was the eighth was where the jump room was. The seventh where the lockers were and then we went down a couple more floors it might have been the fifth floor.

And then of course Howard Hughes's office was on the other side of the building on the fourth floor that sure. William White Crowe took me over there when Hughes wanted to meet me after I saved Bernie Mendez's life on the surface and he said "Is this Andy? Hi Andy how are you?"

But almost after every time well after every time back we would first have to come down from the jump room level down the elevator and it would open just as any elevator on the fifth floor and then we would

walk down to Ed Dames office and he would debrief us by saying "Okay Andy, what happened first? Then what happened? Okay this happened and then and then what did you do then and then what happened?" And he would just grill us constantly for like a half to a full hour and he would be writing it down.

So that's one thing I'm going to discuss with you. I'm now saying that we were U.S. chrononauts in Project Mars during the advent of interdimensional travel because I think that because they were using this box-like aeronautical repositioning chamber they were actually exploring whether we were going to the actual Mars that we see sometimes in the night sky or some other planet in some other dimension, but I've thought about all the reasons that it was the actual Mars, like that's what we were trained for, that's what everybody going had been told, what we were concluding, we were on the surface and there was that one time that William Stilling's and I looked up and we saw the Martian moons Phobos and Demos. One of them was rather irregularly shaped or both of them right above us in a dusk sort of sky and we were rushing to get back to one of the jumprooms to come to get home before it got too cold. So we saw the Martian moons. Now it could not have been a virtual reality of some kind or a so-called metaverse as it's now being cold because it was just too elaborate it was it was an actual place. There's no way it could have been faked, but I think that there was strong *prima facie* evidence and this is an answer to your question the last time we spoke. I think they were using us to determine whether they were sending us to the actual Mars or a Mars like planet in another dimension and I don't think it's an accident that several of those books about the series *Blade* by Richard Lord where he travels inter dimensionally through this elevator like box was put in my bedroom closet as like a 14-year-old I think that was actually a preparation for what I would be experiencing just a few years later.

**DR. SALLA:** Well you know maybe we can kind of like hone in a little bit there that possibility that rather than it being Mars you were being taken to a planet in another dimension or another location and maybe another solar system altogether. So we already talked about things like you not being able to kind of like leap as far as you would expect on a place like Mars which has low G. We talked about that your leaps

would be four feet rather than eight feet that that was an anomaly, but also the oxygen level I mean was the oxygen kind of like normal was it like you know being at a 11,000, 12,000 feet elevation? And the temperature, what were you wearing?

**ANDREW:** It was deficient. Now when I used the phrase hypoxia people said well you would have passed out or you would have gotten tunnel vision. One time I did get tunnel vision.

Frequently I would get screaming pain in my legs and feet. I still have neuropathy in my legs primarily thank god from it, I believe, now that I'm 61. So we were being injured in some cases, but anyway it was deficient notches I've estimated at the 11 to 12,000 feet above sea level on Earth that's when I carried Bernie Mendez to safety about a mile on my shoulder.

I had to put him down two or three times and then bend down into a fireman's carry and lift Bernie up again on my right shoulder. I was then 180 just as I was yesterday when we weighed me and Bernie was 160, a couple inches shorter than I and yet I was able to do that and it was really difficult.

By the time I got to the jumproom facility called the corkscrew I was literally pancaked out. So I was almost collapsing underneath him as I brought him into the jumproom and dropped him in the space elevator and said "I don't know whether he's alive, but he was still breathing out there on the surface please get him home." And they just closed the door and sent Bernie back and Bernie said he woke up in a Los Angeles hospital probably Daniel Freeman there in Mar vista or Marina Del Rey that was probably the closest.

Anyway it was definitely a deficient notch, enough that one time I started hyperventilating, one time I had to use the hand activated ventilator that we were given that we always took with us, one time I got tunnel vision, but many times I got screaming pain in the legs and that's what I meant by hypoxia. It wasn't critically deficient, but it was just a lower amount of oxygen.

**DR. SALLA:** And what was the temperature like? What kind of temperature was it there in those mid-latitudes?

**ANDREW:** It was sort of like Los Angeles on a spring day and of course I had been living in LA since 1972 having moved there at age 11 in 1972. So it was a very comfortable sort of spring day in Los

Angeles kind of heat, but we knew that as nightfall was approaching we had to try to get back in the event that it was going to be colder at night.

But then again sometimes we went up at night and it wasn't too cold it was sort of again like Los Angeles at night on a spring day and that was I think because of the areas of Mars they were selecting that famous picture of trees on Mars that was published all over the world in nearly every newspaper except in Britain. I think the *Independent* certainly every British tabloid there were trees on Mars. That's where I found the creature the Striding Gremlin that's been published yes.

Yes it was comfortable. I was frequently wearing just a t-shirt with some blue jeans a leather belt and some crew socks, athletic socks and some construction boots some sort of tan leather construction boots or those kind of Nike Caldera type hiking boots and that was it. I was shoving my photo flash gun through the belt. So it was pointing over to the left. That was about it. We weren't wearing hats. We didn't need hats or visors to see there. It wasn't a pleasant location, but having hiked extensively in the western United States, it wasn't that formidable in terms of a biome to be exploring. It was scary in the sense that we were worried will the jumproom get us home. Will we be able to evade a predator if we get near it.

Will we be able to withstand the dehydration because even when Brett Stilling's would bring water up in a bottle about 60 percent of it would be lost inside the jumproom. It would just sort of evaporate or go through some timed domain from the bottle when we were going to Mars in the jumproom. So it was often a situation where you had to sort of use this technique to produce saliva to wet our throats. So we wouldn't start coughing from a dry cough maybe that damaged my kidneys. So it was rather formidable in terms of being a dangerous, dry, vast muddy wasteland as Hoagland described it, but it was an inhabited fast muddy wasteland.

It was really probably as dangerous because we were out in the open vis-a-vis that second type of Martian humanoid and the predators up there. There was really no tree or to climb up or to hide behind. There were very sloping hills to run up with no guarantee that a predator couldn't also run up that hill. The jumprooms were few and far between in order to get home. So we're pretty much exposed.



I'm sure that was causing all of us trepidation as a result. I kind of have described my time up there as sort of a long extended sort of low-level nightmare. It was impossible to completely lose the sense of being in immediate danger and that this might be the end of my life.

And then when I saw two of my colleagues bitten to death by predators, I thought well that's the way I might be going. In fact, when Bob the first one was bitten to death right in front of Courtney Hunt and I and some of his blood and viscera actually sort of landed by our feet I thought well at least it's going to be fast, if this is the way I go.

It was not pleasant to be up there. It was a formidable experience and yet survivable and I think it points up the ultimate courage of potentially everyone. I mean to have 17, 18, and 19-year-olds up there dealing with that level of danger I think indicates that the courage that many humans have shown throughout the world at many times when confronted with a challenge. We dealt with it and we prevailed.

**DR. SALLA:** Now I know that you've said that there were up to 600,000 humans on Mars who were volunteers, conscripts, abductees etc. So how did you get that figure and was that part of the program that they had to kind of like sustain that.

**ANDREW:** That was not my figure. From the program itself I was told after going up there, many years after, 30 years after leaving the program by William White Crow, my colleague who I had actually helped save his life and he mine and both of us Brett Stillings life with two AR-15s fighting pterodactyls. So I remembered White Crow. He was a super soldier and he said that when we were up there, there were 1500 other Americans up there.

But the figure that there were 600,000 up there was offered I believe by David Wilcock in 2006 and I have no way of questioning that amount, but I have no way of affirming that that figure either.

**DR. SALLA:** Okay. So according to the figure from William White Crow we're talking 1500 Americans on Mars.

**ANDREW:** 1500 Americans on Mars on a planet 40 percent the size of Earth. So I would only you know it would be kind of like every second or third trip up there where we would run into Stansfeld Turner or Ross Perot or whoever.

**DR. SALLA:** That 1500 figure, was that one of the primary mission

objectives which was to maintain a continuous presence on Mars of so many Americans and that that was part of why you and the others were going there through these eight different jump gates located on the surface of Mars all over the place.

**ANDREW:** I think that's pretty clear based on what they said during our training what was going on operationally when we were there. They said that they were trying to acclimate especially acclimate the Martian humanoids to our presence to ultimately expand the earthling presence on the red planet. So yes I would say that's clearly an operational objective that we had that's kind of what I meant when Ed Dame's was joking when he said. "So does everybody get it? Your task is to go up there and be seen and not eaten." he was kind of explaining to us how we should walk around in a friendly way so as not to frighten the Martian humanoids and even befriend them if possible, that was the reason for Stanley and Dunham's lecture about cross-cultural communications and yet not get not become a victim of predators up there. So yes I think they were trying to acclimate the Martian humanoids to our earthling presence to expand the earthling presence on the red planet okay.

## **ROVER IMAGE ANOMALY RESEARCH**

**DR. SALLA:** So now I want to move on to a paper you wrote in 2008 titled *Discovery of life on Mars* and that was based on an image taken by the Mars exploration Rover spirit in 2007 and image you refer to what as pia10214 and so that that is one of these very detailed pictures that NASA has provided on the JPL website and in in that picture you saw many shapes that you described as humanoid and animal shapes. So I guess the first question is why do you think this was actually evidence of life on Mars rather than pareidolia. I mean I know your experiences are distinct to know.

**ANDREW:** We know it's not pareidolia and in fact my father had shown me one of those images, the humanoid being on silkski ridge in around summer of 1969 and then in fall of 1971 I was permitted to read my 2008 paper 37 years before it was written because of the quantum access capability that Project Pegasus gave the U.S. government. Now when I read it I said "Dad what's the purpose of reading this paper and studying all the images and captions and

relating the captions to the photographs?” and he said because when you write it we want to have as much information about life on Mars as possible.

Then in 2008 there was a controversy about this little lady, I call it the beings on the edge, but it was this little image of a lady on a cliff top, but really what that image was when I studied it was it was a statue with a male companion to the left of that little lady having slid down the hill and then on that hill there was a kind of a rock drawing of a sort of bearded Jesus-like figure in a blue suit looking forward with a kind of a plumed serpent like a Quetzalcoatl from the estrecan or Mayan motifs biting it on the neck and with blood shooting down at the front of the bearded human.

So I was covering what was on Mars from the point of view of not just humanoids and different animal species, but also statues and sculptures you know in rock paintings and stuff. We were showing that there was evidence of both current and ancient habitation of the red planet and of course I knew that was true, but in fact let me explain why I called it *Discovery of life on Mars*.

I was a social scientist who had graduated from Cambridge. Who else graduated from Cambridge? Well Charles Darwin *Origin of the Species*. So when I spent all of 2008 reviewing that image pia10214 and beginning with that picture of the little lady I wanted a title that would stand for all time as announcing discoveryship of the fact that Mars was inhabited, but wait a minute I had known that since 1980 when Ed Dames did a review for us in the training program of life on Mars and then walked down the aisle of the classroom and said guess who tells the world about this and he and everybody goes, “who” and he sticks out his hand then goes Andy tada.

So I had been apprised of my future discoveryship if you will of life on Mars without disparaging the brilliant work of Dr. Tom Van Flandern from 2006 in that famous conference at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington DC where he showed different ancient vegetation on Mars, but I noted that Dr. Van Flandern stated that this was evidence of life on Mars that that died out around like three million years ago or something around the time that life was developing on this planet.

So what we first did was we showed the images of humanoids and animal species and the artwork on the surface the artifacts and then

we proved that they were living creatures by going back to the same location and finding that those creatures were not there in other words some of the humanoid and animal species would move like my image of the striding gremlin or Ross Curley's image of the speckled gremlin. We give all these findings names.

So in other words Michael I was announcing the fact that there was life on Mars because deep in my mind I knew that there was despite the fact that all of us would remain blocked from the time I left the program in 84.

It was 25 years before that 2008-2009 period where I wrote the paper and then came forward publicly, but as I was finding things on the surface I thought well that is clearly a three-dimensional image we'll just have to go back to that location and verify that it's moved and we proved that into 2009 especially with the help of Ross Curley, Lewis Rhinehart and other people associated with the group that I founded at the [Mars Anomaly Research Society](#) after I wrote my paper.

So it's not pareidolia to say with I would also say the argument that we have to prove that there are microbes on Mars. I don't believe that's true I was using a specialized method to see what was there and I put the methodology in the paper, but people would not get that computer which was a particular kind of eulipacard entertainment laptop pc and they wouldn't be seeing what I have found with the same depth. So that paper not only will stand the test of time of proving that Mars has inhabited, but it was known to be doing that when I was a little kid.

They knew 40 years before I would write the paper going back to 1968 where my dad read select passages to me from the paper that it would be the paper that would you know be known as the *Origin of the Species* of habitation of another planet.

**DR. SALLA:** Okay all right. So that 2008 paper that was referred to well before time by others in the jump gate program or the Pegasus program as you've been someone that makes the life on Mars known to the worlds, but that's still kind of like you know that doesn't kind of settle the question as to what it is that you actually saw in those in that image that NASA image pia10214 that those shapes are all actually what you describe them as opposed to what critics would say well that's just clear pareidolia, it just looks like that.

**ANDREW:** The conclusion of my organization MARS was that those

arguing pareidolia actually had lower levels of what we call PQ or perceptual quotient. We proved over the last certainly over the last 14 years since the paper was written we've published all kinds of evidence of life on Mars including humanoids, animals on coast. In 2013 I showed a perfect intaglio, face forward image, of that second time of Martian humanoid. We're not saying that that was an alive humanoid.

It was a drawing by those humanoids, I guess to identify the owner of that residence, but in some of the pictures you can see movement. You can see form and well after I wrote the paper Virginia Olds of the CIA called me to congratulate me and say she said "Well you did it Andy. It was highly accurate, in fact, the two type you describe as live cooperatively primarily underground. So congratulations for writing a paper that's going to stand the test of time as the scientific paper showing life forms on another planet."

That's how it was known within the U.S. intelligence community and as I said Michael regarding getting past the pareidolia based skepticism argument about my findings, we proved that see that's why everything is there's kind of in this lag effect in even what we've proven to discount people skeptically knocking down what we discovered we showed alternative images were something we had photographed that was clearly a life form was no longer there like this writing gremlin like the speckled gremlin we would we would go back to the same location and nothing would be there. So now somebody can always say well you're looking at images that were taken a million or more miles away maybe it was some photo effect from some other dimension well yes just to kind of a picture of Abraham Lincoln you know or whoever.

**DR. SALLA:** I just want to kind of hone in on that. When you say you took a picture or you compared a picture or one of the rover images and you compared it in terms of what that same picture showed at a later time and that you could deduce from that that certain shapes that you construed to be people or animals had moved. So now that wasn't in your 2008 paper that was must have been in some other paper because I didn't see that.

**ANDREW:** I did a series of occasional [papers](#) in 2009, 10, 11 and I just got so busy doing interviews on TV and radio that I couldn't continue that. I really loved it I was taking spare time for my law

practice to write those occasional papers. I don't know how many I wrote for Project Mars, but it's 50 to 75.

In one of those I showed time delay photographs of the speckled gremlin that Ross Curley found and there's like three images where you see the speckled gremlin and then he starts disappearing in other words it was like a time-lapse photograph I think I called that paper the time time-lapse proof of the speckled gremlin on Mars or something like that.

I was giving them very functional titles, those circulars or occasional papers that I was writing. So we not only showed about how we went back and found that a life form was no longer where we had previously identified it, but in one case I showed one literally disappearing from view in other words he was moving or something and as a result the photos were kind of like a time-lapse effect. So that's been out in public now for over 10 years.

When they do things like publish some door saying oh could this be a door of some Martian residents. Well look nine years ago I published that that Martian humanoid and George Noory put it on Coast to Coast am.com and it was of the second type of Martian this that we had spoken of since 2008 the *homo martis martis*.

It was it was a perfect rendering it with the antennae and everything and so there's kind of this strange lag effect where it's almost like I have to be honest with you I kind of think that people are making up what they want to believe.

I've often said that we have to arrive at our beliefs based on our findings rather than our findings based on our beliefs people are taking their beliefs and then it's shaping their findings to the point where they've been ignoring facts in evidence for over ten years now. And the pareidolia argument was knocked down when we showed not only that some of the creatures had disappeared from later photographs and hence had to have left some way and, but also that time-lapse.

I published with this speckled gremlin. So now the people who say that we have to prove that there are microbes on Mars. Well that's playing into NASA's disinformation campaign. NASA is a military agency that has been lying about extraterrestrial life forms for 70 years.



It was 70 years ago this year that my dad was assigned to the ramjet project to chase the ET craft away from our planet and they're still doing TV shows of oh paranormal caught on camera look are there lights in the sky.

Now they're doing the same thing with the Mars stuff after we published all this fascinating evidence of incredible images of creatures and artifacts cave rock type paintings and intaglio's images of heads faces profiles that seems to be the primary Martian art form they did all that work architecting Hoagland's publishing of the face on Mars at Cydonia on CNN, but as I wrote in one of those occasional papers for Mars my organization there are thousands of faces on Mars.

That's their primary art form. So the people of the world don't know that yet and I think that would be like people the world not knowing about the existence of Darwin's paper origin the species ten years after it was published because when I was a child and later that's what the U.S. government informed me "Get ready Andy because your name will be known in history for having published this particular paper."

Of course Ed Dame's kind of made a joke out of it because we had been schooled on life forms on Mars before going up there, but I essentially introduced that to the world and it was based on original research neither because it had been provided to me or I had read it 37 years earlier.

I spent probably a thousand hours in 2008 working on that paper January to November of 2008 and as I said in the paper it's a treasure trove of images of Martian humanoids, different animal species, statues and sculptures.

And I stand by that claim because for over the last 10 years what 14 years about 35 different anomalists 25 with our group and then 10 independent anomalists have shown all manner of life forms and artifacts on the red planet. But they're keeping alive this sort of intentional suspension of disbelief not unlike when Cliff Hives and Andy must be delusional. I can't time travel because time travel doesn't exist.

So somebody wants us to believe we first have to prove whether microbes exist. My response is we have to prove that microbes exist

in Africa before we show pictures of elephants and lions and antelopes or giraffes.

I mean it's there. Not just I, but now 35 brilliant anomalists have continued my work and it's been a massive success. MARS is now the largest and most successful Martian anomaly organization in the world and everybody we've asked who wasn't affiliated with us has agreed to publish their five or so best images in our upcoming magnum opus showing that that first 20 years of discoveries since my paper in 2000 it's going to be coming out in around 2028.

So it's been proven and it's just this kind of intentional disinformation campaign being run by the establishment scientific realm in western civilization that is impeding individuals access to these truths.

**DR. SALLA:** Well one of the things that I think a lot of people would focus on in terms of you know they're being life on the surface of Mars is food, I mean, how could they feed themselves, but one of the things that supports your experiences and your analysis is these giant forests and plants that were first discovered by Tom van Flandern back in the year 2000 and published on the website of the Mars Anomaly Research group and these clearly show what are these giant plants using some of the Mars images and J P Skipper kind of put this out back when you wrote a nice big paper about it and put it on his website in 2001. Clearly it shows forests and giant plants on Mars. So these forests on Mars show that you actually have vegetation growing there and we have vegetation, you have a potential food source for animals and when you have predators, as you say, 1500 of people, Americans, at any one time on Mars establishing a presence and surviving. These predators need to have a constant food supply and obviously that wouldn't have been humans traditionally, historically. So it would have been the plants and the indigenous herbivores or whatever other insect life for animal life that they were able to sustain and then you have a whole food chain and at the apex of that you would have the predators.

**ANDREW:** Right now I was in communication with J P Skipper in fact after I published my paper *Discover life on Mars* on 12 12 2008 he warned me to watch my back because they did not want this information shared with the public.

Now Tom van Flandern did show vegetation, but he offered the

opinion that it wasn't current vegetation it was fossil fossils of ancient vegetation. J P Skipper I don't believe ever did anything, but suggest it may have been current.

Now the National Geographic published an article or even an entire edition about the green region on Mars. I think it's about the size of Texas on this planet I'm trying to think of what the date was it might have been like 1958 that's what's coming up, but we'd have to check that somebody gave me a copy of that, but it's in one of my storage facilities.

Yes, there is vegetation some areas. The point I was thinking about that earlier was that it still is a very denuded planet there are some specific areas where I mentioned for example I was in that one in fact the time that we met Admiral Turner.

Bernie Mendez and I met Admiral Stansfeld Turner where there was sort of vegetation like up in the high desert of California out near Edwards air force base and then, but I don't remember ever being a really rich verdant environment on the red planet.

Most of the places we were walking were so denuded of life that there were only just small little grasses and sedges and weeds, just tiny little filamentous vegetation.

Now I did see you know in the law of evidence you're able to, it's permissible to testify as what you saw or what you did and haven't be treated as direct evidence. So I and the other Mars astronauts can testify what we saw about food gathering on the surface. I saw food gathering one time by one of the predators. It was running and killed one of those water buffalo creatures. Another time I just walked across a plain and I saw two of the Martian humanoids using ropes to tow one of those water buffalo like creatures presumably into their underground lair.

I still stand by my understanding that despite the location of some areas of vegetation on the surface, Mars is so denuded of life, so desertified and has such little life both animal and vegetable that it is essentially a climax population, a climax biome where meat eaters are surviving through predation upon other meat- eaters human and animal.

That would explain why those reptoid like predators were so eager to bite some of the U.S. astronauts to death for food and why we had

been warned about that second type of Martian humanoid.

It is a very desperate planet in terms of life provision, but I know that taking down creatures that are about the size of water buffaloes on this planet was going on. I one time saw one of the reptoids doing that, not the time that he bit to my colleagues to death, but one ran along at about 70 miles per hour and took down this water buffalo. Another time I just walked to a certain location and I saw these two Martian humanoids towing one with ropes somewhere. So there is current carnivorous behavior on the red planet. There must be as well some attempt to harvest vegetative life, but I never witnessed that. What did the water buffalo feed on? I don't know, probably either smaller life forms I mean there were rabbit-like creatures there. There were even smaller creatures snakes and so forth.

I don't know we didn't get a full description or full knowledge of what all the different life forms were feeding on, but there seemed to be a desperate quest to predate against other animal life forms. It would be sort of like what Captain Cousteau found on Clipperton Island which is that atoll about 1300 miles west of Baja, in other words in a climax civilization predators continue to survive by nutrient cycling of other predators. It's not a place that you would want to be as a human being and not a vegetable.

**DR. SALLA:** Well interesting I was just looking at the paper by J P Skipper based on the Thomas van Flandern information and he identified the massive vegetation growths as between 75 degrees to 85 degrees latitude in the south which I presume would be kind of similar to the north, that at those latitudes you have the climate is suitable for forests or vegetation to grow in abundance and that would be a food supply for this kind of abundant animal life and then further towards the equatorial regions or those mid latitudes presumably you would have all these desert areas, but there would be a food or animal and vegetable supply kind of in closer to the poles.

**ANDREW:** I can't discount the interpretation. In fact, in our magnum opus when the *Discovery of Life on Mars* reveals you know major discoveries by 35 major anomalous 25 working for our group MARS. MARS is not only a research society. We are going to include that original image of the face on Mars at Cydonia yes Mr. Hoagland is holding it up on CNN which was a critical historical act by Mr.

Hoagland as well as findings by the late Dr. Thomas van Flandern and J P Skipper who was a friend and colleague of all of us in the quest to show life on Mars.

I'm just kind of frustrated that it really should be a major focus of people who are interested about the solar system and the universe, but there's been kind of an attempt to sequester the information with just the minimus discoveries that that would be what I would observe. Yes, I pretty much agree with that analysis based on what I saw and then I later sought to prove by analyzing NASA's images. I don't think that really answers whether the arcs as interdimensional transports were visiting the actual Mars or a Mars like planet, but if I had to choose betwixt 'n between those explanations I'm fairly sure we were going to the actual Mars not a so-called synthetic quantum environment as theorized by Mendez.

I helped Bernie develop that just because we had to be open-minded and not stipulate things that had other explanations, but after analyzing everything I'm pretty sure was the actual Mars.

Now the explanation for why I could only walk a normal adult male stride of three feet at five feet ten inches tall. I could only stride four rather than seven point five with that two point five differential on a planet forty percent the size of Earth.

I think it was probably because there were metal deposits underneath the ground on Mars for example one time when Mendez and Obama and I dug down about six to eight feet we reached a metallic surface that we couldn't get past it may be that Mars was developed or developed around a kind of a metallic bubble of some kind that was extruded from the sun.

In all that makes it into all kinds of theories of creation, of course, but we did find evidence of a kind of a metallic sphere underneath the surface of the planet that we're visiting, but in other areas the Martian humanoids were able to dig down and create layers down there.

So I think that would vary, but some areas were blocked by metal. So I think it was a matter of weight and that explained the mass differential that didn't seem to make much sense in terms of the two point five differential we should have been able to stride at seven point five feet. So because there were still those open questions I entertained Bernard Mendez's theory that we could have been visiting a synthetic

quantum environment. In fact, I gave it that name as a possible explanation, but Bernie was making some rather even more unusual claims. He was claiming that NASA found photographing the Earth from the moon, sometimes that there were four images of Earth and I just find no support for that observation. He would never go on to prove it or anything. So I was kind of mystified as to whether some of my fellow Mars astronauts had been worked with in some way to maybe distort their memories or have them say things that would discredit what we experienced and then what we were later proving with our anomaly research.

**DR. SALLA:** Well one of the kind of more spectacular claims I guess is that you saw in that image in that 2008 paper, you saw images or you saw shapes that look like a plesiosaur both a living and dead plesiosaur. So you want to just explain exactly what is a plesiosaur how big it would have been and whether you actually saw any when you were on Mars?

**ANDREW:** Well a plesiosaur, technically speaking, in biology was an ancient aquatic reptile that had a head like a horse, a long neck like a snake and a body like sort an elephant or another large land animal and flippers that's been conjectured from some of the lake mysteries that Loch Ness and Scotland lake Champlain in New Hampshire or the one that's been seen in Lake Okanagan in British Columbia. I called these land-based plesiosaurus.

In fact, the plesiosaur became the logo for our organization MARS the Mars Anomaly Research Society at Project Mars on Facebook and at [projectmars.net](http://projectmars.net) or elsewhere on the internet.

We called them plesiosaurus because they had these very bulky bodies like elephant or hippos or rhinos and then sort of flipper-like legs, but not as large as the ones the aquatic reptiles that died out during the KT extinction on Earth and then the long neck with the horse like hit those were all over the surface on Mars and on my second trip on august of 1981 where I went up with Courtney Hunt, the CIA cordon and I were chased back to one of the jumprooms by one of those plesiosaurus and as we got through the mouth of that that skull on the surface which indicated the jumproom facility I said "Is that type dangerous?" and he said "Hell yes that thing has jagged teeth all the way down its throat."

So that was trying to eat us and it took a snap at us right as we leapt through. Courtney said at the count of three I want you to run towards that skull and jump through its mouth like you're diving into a home plate in baseball. That's what I literally did. I literally took off flying like superman to get through that thing before it bit us and it actually smashed its face against the front of that skull trying to eat us.

So that was a plesiosaurus. Now we called them plesiosaurus, not because they were aquatic not because they were necessarily the same creatures that have shown up as Nessi, Champ, or Ogo pogo on Earth, but because they looked a lot like the aquatic reptile known as the plesiosaur.

We had really no other name for it. Now Bernie Mendez has been extremely experienced in the solar system for our government told me after I published the paper he said you know Andy those are all over planets, on many planets in our solar system.

So that that may literally be just a ubiquitous life form. What I remember being told about those and I noticed operationally about their behavior is they just are kind of sessile creatures they just kind of creatures that just stand still in one place and then when potential food comes near to them they just go running for it and try to bite it to them. So maybe that's why there's so many in the solar system, but that's what I was told. I don't know whether that's true or we definitely saw a lot of those so-called plesiosaurus on the surface of the red planet.

**DR. SALLA:** Right, and of course you know that being a large predator then it would need a lot of food to sustain itself. So it's feeding on other predators or herbivores like these water buffalo that were up there, but essentially you're describing a kind of pretty robust ecosystem up there with all these different animals all trying to survive in this kind of desert arid environment despite you know the northern and the southern kind of higher latitudes having abundant vegetation.

**ANDREW:** Yes. I just mean that it was clearly inhabited. It was clearly dangerous, but there was often you know it's kind of like that statement that's made about warfare, *long periods of boredom punctuated by short periods of absolute terror* the existence of human and animal life forms on the surface only occasioned such terror during isolated moments, but we were often just walking along without seeing anything or walking through an area that had very minimal

vegetation.

I don't remember walking through an area that was heavily verdant and yet it is inhabited and the life forms that have survived. There are very effective predators for example the plesiosaurus clearly were as I said sessel `and then they take a run at something to eat and then after the reptoid that was about that 16 foot tall sort of velociraptor with a t-rex head that looked slightly like a chicken head that killed Bob and then bit David to death right in front of us.

I asked Gordon as it was staring at us. I thought oh now we're going to be bitten to death I said "Gordon is that going to now bite us to death" and he said "No I don't think so." I said "Why not, how do you know that?" we're like whispering as it thinks like 20 feet away or 30 feet away and he said "because they're very fastidious eaters we think because they don't want to overeat and get low key."

So after that guy gobbled up a large part of one of our fellow astronauts he didn't attack us he just scampered off.

So that's something we knew that if we were fortunate to make the cut and not lose our lives in the in the teeth of one of the predators they would probably then just scamper away because they had fed and they didn't want to become to gorge themselves because that would make them more prone to predation.

So it clearly showed the marks of a climax civilization despite the vegetation very similar to Clipperton Island you know off of Mexico where I remember Captain Cousteau showed how certain crab species are eating each other that's kind of what the Martian the original type of Martian humanoid is doing by eating earthlings when they have a chance they're predating against fellow humanoids okay.

**DR. SALLA:** So you also mentioned in your 2008 paper a scorpion man dragging a woman away and other hooded figures were helping him and so you thought that this was probably one of the humans that had been taken to Mars. So what is this scorpion man? Is this again one of the creatures you saw up there or is that you're kind of like you're studying the image and coming up with that conclusion?

**ANDREW:** The latter. I found a scorpion man and others have found both scorpion creatures and statues and then I found the goddess Seclid in the Egyptian pantheon who was a woman with the body of a scorpion.



So that could indicate the presence of the earthling civilization during the high-Egyptian epoch of civilization on this planet that then got cut off from us with the solar system catastrophe of 9500 BC, what about 11500 years ago. So yes there was a very clear image of a creature, the scorpion man with a companion that looked a little bit more like a caterpillar and I saw some of those sort of caterpillar snakes the humanoid faced caterpillar-like or snake-like creatures when I was there, but there's next sitting or lying right next to the scorpion man is this caterpillar like being with more of a humanoid face and there's so much detail on the scorpion man.

That original scorpion man, we concluded that it was a life form. Now Lewis Rhinehart would then find what was either more scorpion men or statues of scorpion men that very much like some of the plesiosaurs, the one that I concluded was like a fossil or statue was one who was leaping out of a hill that looked like essentially a dead plesiosaur where the soil around it had just exfoliated, but the original plesiosaur and the original scorpion man was so dynamic in terms of color form in some cases apparent movement that we concluded that they were currently living a life forms and we saw such on the surface, but did I see a scorpion man or a woman there, no, but I did see one of the one or two of the caterpillar humanoids.

**DR. SALLA:** Well I also saw one of the news releases on your website of the Mars anomaly website dated January 17 2010 and the title was Basiago makes startling discovery of striding gremlin near Martian trees. Now you mentioned the striding gremlin before and the time lapse, but I looked at the photo in that image and frankly it really didn't to me prove anything. I mean it definitely wasn't definitive proof. It was a very interesting hypothesis, but I would be very careful to kind of like well say it was a gremlin.

**ANDREW:** I mean, you have to start from the premise that with modern photography and modern computer science if it looks, sounds like and walks like an elephant, it's an elephant.

The way that the striding gremlin was found is there was a picture that as I said went all over the world showing trees on Mars and we blew up the image to see creatures. Now the striding gremlin I do not believe is arguable. I'm legally blind now, but I had 20/13 vision and I was using the specialized methodology that I included with my paper

*Discovery of Life on Mars* and the striding gremlin was so sharp that Patricio barranco sub-argentina went in and colorized it.

So he was able to see all of its parts and all of the different color between the image of the striding gremlin and the background.

It was literally this thing that looked almost like a long frog like a stretched out frog just walking along the surface I didn't see anything it was on the surface, but I might have been shown those by Ed Dames when we were in training I don't really remember, but the striding gremlin nobody affiliated with Mars and this would be thousands of people made the same conclusion. So this may go to the issue of PQ some people see things and say aha that's a life form and others say well it hasn't been proved and honestly I think that comes down more to belief than finding because as I said my vision was 20:13 when I investigated and wrote the paper and the striding gremlin in my opinion was crystal clear just as much if you had a gazelle in Africa you'd say well there's a gazelle not a paradox of a tree or something that looks like it.

**DR. SALLA:** Well I don't believe it was arguable. I looked at that same image on your site and you had the colorized one.

**ANDREW:** The colorized one changed it into an art form by Patricio Barranco. That was an attempt to create a masthead for MARS on Facebook. That wasn't the original finding. The original finding is as sharp as I don't know how to describe it catching a rainbow trout and standing there with the rainbow trout in your hands and being able to look down at it in your hands and see the rainbow pattern on the side of the trout. It was and the edges of the fish and the head of the fish and the tail and the fins. It was there. It was just like any image of a life form.

So I think that I think that the skepticism philosophy has done damage to people's ability to see something new and see it as it is that kind of reminds me of when western sailing ships began appearing in the you know the island people the pacific sometimes they couldn't see the sailing ships other times they thought they were dragons only when men began debarking from disembarking from the ships they said oh my god they're sailing vessels that were being invaded I mean the inability of people to see what was published and recognize it for what it is something that continues to mystify me.

Now I think I have an excuse because my eyes are misted by retinopathy which hopefully I'll get a technical fix for to see sharply again, but the original image of the striding gremlin or Ross Perot's speckled gremlin were right there like if you took a picture of you know your best friend in your backyard and you could tell the difference between your friend's face and their shirt and anything else in your backyard it was there that's the best I can respond Michael because I just don't share the pareidolia argument I know quite frankly.

I'm not accusing you of this because I believe that you're an honorable gentleman and a scholar, but and I know you too well, but that you are, but I believe that the pareidolia argument has been used in in my marce findings in the findings of others who have made very significant contributions to this field like Skipper, van Flander, Saunders, Rhinehart, Curley and others to kind of discount my findings the same way that the notion that you can you can't time travel has been used to knock down the fact that I've talked about working with herald agnodot quintessential man had project physicists in other words I think pareidolia is a clever government disinformation ploy to prevent people from looking at a duck and saying my god look at that a duck on Mars.

There weren't ducks on Mars, but there were rabbits there were all kinds of creatures on the surface, but not that many, I'd said maybe 30 major land animals maybe it was closer to 50, but it was not the fissioned biome that Earth is. I never had the opportunity to see Earth close from space like from the moon and appreciate this beautiful planet. I did see it in the distance one time and tiny little dodge when I was on the surface, but it wasn't another planet that is virtually devoid of life.

**DR. SALLA:** Well you know as I said that I just want to say that you know I'm on the Project Mars.net website which I assume is affiliated with you and there's this kind of notice about your claim the striding gremlin near Mars and it's it is a colorized version of what may have been a more accurate black and white version that that you referred to and you say that there's this striding gremlin that appears to be part of this kind of like what looks like a group of a clump of trees carrying a what is a lot appears to be a small human. Now to me that's really stretching it you know it's stretching it. To me it looks like a group of

trees and yes which is in itself remarkable.

**ANDREW:** No that's the way that picture was spun, but then when we used my innovative technology to enlarge small amounts of the picture the striding gremlin is there as you would be if you photographed a fox in a forest and what we saw was it looked like it possibly could be a man in his clutches, but it basically looks like a tall elongated frog striding along with something in its hands it could have been some other form of food or something we don't know, but it's there as was images like the speckled gremlin.

Now when we found Ross Curley's image of the face of a ferroan Mars it was clearly an artifact it was clearly like an intaglio carved in to a piece of rock or metal on sole 2012 of Spirits sojourn on Mars as a Mars exploration rover, but I don't believe you're taking you And what we saw was it looked like it possibly could be a man in his clutches, but it basically looks like a tall elongated frog striding along with something in his hands.

**ANDREW:** It could have been some other form of food or something we don't know, but it's there as was images like the speckled creme. Now when we found Ross Carly's image of the face of a Farron Mars, it was clearly an artifact. It was clearly like an intaglio carved into a piece of rock or metal on soul 2012 of spirits, sojourn on Mars as a Mars exploration rover, but I don't believe you're taking a defensible position. I don't mean to fault you again because I do use a gentleman in a scholar, but there has been such abundant evidence on life on Mars that I think skepticism are reifying their belief rather than our findings.

**DR. SALLA:** Now firstly, did you see a speckled gremlin on Mars or did you see a striding gremlin on Mars when you were up there? Because we need to separate between things that you saw up there that you know are real and images that substantiate your experiences as opposed to you looking at a Mars image and say, oh yes, I see a striding gremlin on that.

**ANDREW:** Let me say that, look, on the outset of examining a photograph, if you have a picture present Lincoln and there's some kind of paranormal effect where somebody, not from his time, shows up standing next to not my Josephine copy, which would let you say a sort of a ghost image in a Lincoln photograph. With any photograph,

you don't know whether the photograph as emulsified was capturing everything that was there. Now in answer to the question you just asked, some of the things I was trained in and some of the things I saw on the surface that I was trained in or that were my own just happenstance discoveries on the surface, showed up in NASA's images like the Pezier source.

Some of them are more exotic creatures were not necessarily seen on the red planet. In the case of the speckled gremlin, where I present that time lapse photography like three or four different images where it begins appearing, it appears and then it begins disappearing and then disappears. Look, blinks out, maybe that was a life form that regularly goes invisible. We don't know, this is an emergent science. We are seeing the first images of life on Mars. What we have to do is to look at new things for the first time and be able to see them and that was before my vision was either just as a result of his disease processes or a direct attack on me. I don't currently have that ability, but I hope to get that back and continue that work.

So no, not everything in the images from NASA, from what Rovers spirit, opportunity, curiosity and fourth one, I don't even know the name of it, showed things that we saw on the surface, but not everything we've seen on the surface has even been photographed yet. I've been keeping one animal back, in fact, I think I'll release it soon on Project Mars on Facebook in a description, maybe in a contest to see who's the first anomalous to find that image on the surface. I don't want to say what it is. It was the one that we called a darning needle, but nobody would ever guess what it was shaped like. So some of the things we were trained in and saw on the surface have shown up in NASA's images, some have not, and then some of the things that are in their images we never saw on the red planet. So we're dealing with a diversity of images here, those that we saw and those we never saw and that NASA has captured.

**DR. SALLA:** Well, I think the images that match what you saw on Mars, that is very interesting and very significant because you have what appears to be, as you say, a plesiosaur. That's a photo. And a lot of people would be skeptical as I was at the very beginning, but the other thing is that you actually described having seen a plesiosaur and actually escaping one that was attacking you. So that would actually

be corroboration for your claim so that I can accept that. But for something like this, the Striding Gremlin that you haven't seen yourself on Mars, then I wouldn't dismiss critics saying, well, that's just a Bashar go on and pareidolia.

**ANDREW:** Well, that's, I think that's silly because there have been so many findings by so many anomalies, now 35, at least those are the ones we've isolated as making major contributions to the field, that this is no longer sort of a nascent art or science. In other words, and also let me say that the way I was writing the papers from the very beginning was highly phenomenological, not the last words scientifically, but the first indication of what we were looking at. And from the beginning, I was trying to leave the Mars anomaly field to say everybody, please include a description of what you think you say, where it was taken, and what the possible explanations are.

In other words, to say that I'm have been showing pareidolia because I suffer from it is a little bit silly because what I was doing was showing things that were popping up from the background of NASA's images that revealed something. I was saying, this is what we're going to call it. So we can, for example, go back and take another photograph of that location. Has it moved? Has it morphed into another shape? I mean, the speckled gremlin essentially appears, is standing there and then blinks out. So it could be a life form, as I said, that has a nonlinear term. Maybe it, like Bigfoot, it can disappear.

I mean, we're just, I was presenting the initial evidence that indicated life on Mars, and we knew that Mars was inhabited. But we didn't know every last aspect of life on Mars. These were the first images of life on our planet. And by the way, having been asked with Obama and Guggen to work on the CIA's threat assessment of the Martian humanoid civilization, I was documenting this stuff to protect the human Earth and Earthlings. In other words, if you've got predation of humanoids on the red planet, and we know there was at least one of these strange gremlin creatures that was able to blink out what's to stop the possibility that it could blink back in existence on the surface of our planet.

**DR. SALLA:** But you're mixing things here, Andy. I mean, there are things that you saw and reported on from 1981 to 1984 and things that you saw in the Mars rover images in that 2008 paper and

subsequently, they're different. I mean, you can't say that's the same. I mean, what you saw on Mars and reported...

**ANDREW:** I essentially agree with that, but I couldn't go back and say, this is what I saw on the surface of the red planet, because people would say, where is your evidence? So I used an empirical method of enlarging the information from NASA's photograph, because I realized that they were intentionally using a huge vista. They were intentionally taking incredibly broad vistas. I mean, if we were to drive our car to Mulholland Drive in Los Angeles and look out at the San Fernando Valley, we might see some lights, but we wouldn't be able to see a Burger King down there or a Taco Bell.

I mean, they were taking images that were so vast, so overblown, that the method that I developed was to hone in at a much tighter resolution to see what was really there. They were out bleeding it by taking images so greatly expanded. And I wasn't making a one-to-one correlation between what I saw on the surface, 1981 to 2004, and what I was finding in NASA's images post 2008, I was just taking images and enlarging parts of them and saying, look at what we found here, let's call this a striding gremlin, etc. It wasn't the last word, it was the first word.

So I think we have to not attack the messenger any more than we can attack Charles Darwin for writing origin this species. Maybe we'll find that Darwin was wrong, and life was created on Earth. I tend to think it probably was, but still he was introducing the theory of evolution, and I think that what I introduced was the fact that at least one planet beyond our own is inhabited, it does possess life. That has been the ultimate thrust of my work, it wasn't to frame every last description or definition at all.

**DR. SALLA:** Well, I just wanted to kind of shift gears a little bit now to one of the other news releases that you put out on October 31, 2009, which is titled, Human Forms, Found in Glass Tubes on Mars. Now, I know those glass tubes on Mars have been analyzed by a number of researchers, and they appear to be what may have been an ancient transportation system. So what do you know about those glass tubes on Mars? They're both from your experiences on Mars and your own analysis of the images.

**ANDREW:** I didn't encounter the inside of any glass tubes. I may have

seen glass tubes a few times, but it was kind of fascinating what they were. I wouldn't be surprised if the glass tubes are safety tubes where Martian humanoids can walk or run on the surface and move on the surface without being victimized by predators. I do think it's also possible that they were ancient glass tubes with some fossilized life forms. It's been many, many years.

But since I wrote that press release, I believe my point was that they are human forms. In other words, we don't really know in that case whether they were living forms walking through the tubes or ancient bodies of humanoids that once did and somehow got trapped in there. Now, I do think that the glass tube story is kind of an important transitional one because kind of between the peridola skepticism and the confident discovery of life on Mars position that I took indeed led, I think the glass tube issue, I believe it attracted the attention of people like Richard C. Hoagland, possibly even J P Skipper before he passed away a number of years ago. I don't think that Dr. Van Flanders addressed it before his untimely passing. But I do think that they're fascinating and they were, at the same time, they were kind of frustrating because the outer surface of the glass tubes sort of obladed the clarity of the humanoids inside.

But since I had run through something like that underground with the assistance of four very peculiar shaped humanoids, I'm talking about almost like a wookiee. There was that one that I had contact with that looked kind of like almost like a centipede with a human head. There are some very strange creatures on the red planet. But since I had actually run to safety through a very elaborate system of hallways in there predominantly underground civilization, that's my guess on the glass tubes. They were a safety technique to allow Martian humanoids to go up onto the surface and look at things and be protected.

I also have kind of a screen memory of being up on the surface after 1984 and being invited to walk down this hall over the U.S. facility.

And there was a huge window across from which there were three slabs of rock that had slammed into Mars at an angle and they were just sitting, propped into the ground. I mean, very large slabs of rock about the size of cliffs anywhere in the American Southwest.

And they kind of slammed into Mars and that was kind of a scenic picture that had been, it was kind of a U.S. facility that had been



shaped almost as kind of like a viewing platform to look at this amazing natural rock form on the Martian surface.

So I think since 1984 we have built some pretty elaborate viewing stations like that on the surface. Maybe that was inspired by these glass tubes. That would be my guess that to see what was ongoing by them on the surface, maybe they went up to the glass tubes and just walked along and then looked out. But certainly that did attract something beyond the face on Mars at Cydonia by Mr. Hoagland and others. It became sort of an intermediate binding. So say, wait a minute, the face on Mars at Cydonia is not the only thing worth looking at on the surface of the red planet. Look at these glass tubes.

**DR. SALLA:** Well this is something, an issue that maybe we'll have to take up the next time we do an interview which is underground Mars bases. There have been a number of people that talked about underground Mars bases, deep underground. And nothing you've mentioned so far suggests anything about those. So just maybe as a little bit of a teaser before we resume, what do you know about underground Mars bases?

**ANDREW:** Well, many of the jumprooms would be descended to about one story below ground on the red planet. There was that one trip that I mentioned where Courtney and I were invited by that Homo Martus Martus one, the original Martian types to his underground residents. And it was almost like being in Carlsbad cavern without the stalactites, the stalagmites and yet Paisley designs had been sort of crafted into the roof. And there were elevators, not things with pneumatic tubing.

So my impression is that the two types of Martian humanoids, as was confirmed by Virginia Olds of the CIA, are collaborative and peaceable between themselves and are staying alive under the surface. That was under the surface. But in terms of being deep underground, the Martian surface, no, that third time when I was in that third example, when I was walking along those hallways with the assistance of these three or four rather strange Martians who were getting me away from a danger.

That again wasn't hundreds of miles under the ground. It was like one story below ground. So that exists. I'm not sure like when Israeli general Heim Ashed made his announcement of U.S. astronauts and

Gray ETs working collaboratively on Mars, which he of course released on December 9th of 2020. I don't think necessarily he was talking about very far beneath the Martian surface. I think he simply meant underground, but sure I was underground. The Martian surface and those three examples, different jumprooms that we would arrive at were underground.

The Martian humanoid showed us his underground residence, if you will. I can't call it a house. It was more like a cavernous layer. And then the time it went through those tunnels with the help of those different Martian creatures.

**DR. SALLA:** Well, we'll definitely have to kind of resume the discussion on this the next time we talk. I just wanted to give you a few minutes because I think you wanted to make a statement about some people misquoting you regarding your presidential campaign or aspirations for the future. So I just wanted to give you a few minutes to talk about that and we'll go into it in more detail the next time we talk.

**ANDREW:** I just wanted to state that I feel that I've been subject to defamation and discrediting, perhaps by individuals actually working for what we've come to call the Deep State about things I said regarding the presidency. So I just want to be clear about the three major data points that I've addressed about the presidency and then what I said and knew when I ran in 2016 because that's been totally distorted into it out of recognition, out of any semblance of what I said and what my views were.

The first data point that I shared was that when I was on Project Pegasus, my dad took me to some kind of chronovisor like video drops somewhere in New Mexico and I was shown what looked like images of me serving as President like, oh, here I am in the East Room, addressing a press or something.

I was never told during that experience, "Look at these Andy because you're going to be president." Then in 1980, after my father had taken Barry Soetoro, of course, or later become Barack Obama, up to the Hoopa Indian Reservation Airport north of Weed, California so he could fly to Portland, Oregon to take a flight to Hawaii to visit his grandparents. Stanley Armard Dunham and Madeleine Dunham. And we had a discussion in the car as we were going up there as I was driving back with my late father after we dropped Barry off at the

airport, I said, Dad, is it really true that I've become president? And he said, Yep. And I said, When? And he said, So does Barry. And I said, Really? When? When do we become president? And he said, Barry in his late 40s and you in your late 60s. Now years later, long before I ran for president in 2015, 2016, I asked Gordon of the CIA three times. Gordon, do I really reach the White House?

This was the third set of data points. The first time he said, Yep. But I don't know how you get there. The second time he said, he kind of hesitated and he said, No, but you're going to be on the scene indicating perhaps that I might reach the Senate or something or vice president.

And then the third time he said something more quizzical, he said, he only said, Have you been briefed? He didn't say yes, but he said, Listen, have you been briefed on 2015? And that was like around 2005 because Courtney died like in 2007. And then of course I began running in December of 2015, 11 years after I came forward about Project Pegasus.

And as a result of all the things I knew when I ran in 2015 at age 54, I knew I wasn't going to win. But running, it didn't make sense to run and then start announcing, but I know I'm not going to win. I would have come off as a total flake. When you engage in a contest, whether it's the Olympics or the presidency or whatever, you try to win or why compete, right?

So I didn't talk about it. Some people remembered that they would say, Didn't you say you're going to become president in your late 60s? And I would say, Yes, that's the truth. But I'm not popularizing that fact now that I'm running. I've just decided to run. And then they would say, Well, why are you running? And I said, I don't expect to win, but I'm just learning the ropes.

Now as a result of that, people have been purporting some kind of proof that my time travel claims have not been true because I didn't become president. Well, first of all, that's quite frankly an asinine reading of quantum access because when you have quantum access to information of the future, if something doesn't happen, you don't have the rest of the future left. And with a president by an age 80, I think now that I'm age 61, it's not exactly excluded as a possibility that I'll become president my late 60s or maybe my late 70s or my 80s. I

don't know.

But all I'm saying is this kind of smear me proof that oh, Andy didn't become president, so he must have been lying about time travel. This doesn't fit the facts.

And then once you establish what the real facts are, you see that when I did run in 2015, 2016 for the 2016 election that Mr. Trump won, I literally was stating, Look, I know I have no party. I have limited funding and quite frankly, Michael, it was a miracle that I had the best received platform.

My platform of 100 proposals and that I got around 25,000 votes as an independent. I had no party, no funding. I think I got about 25,000 worth of donations for two years, each of the two on 2015 and 16.

So my point was I was saying, Look, there have been many Americans who have run for the Senate or the House, for example, and lost and then become president, for example, Abraham Lincoln running for Senate in 1858 and Bill Clinton running for the House in what 1972 or something. And then George H. W. Bush running for Senate from Texas in 1970. Those are three American presidents that I admire for different reasons because I've always gone with the man, not the party and their positions.

And they ran and lost races and then became president. So I wasn't sort of admitting when I ran for the 2016 election that I don't think I'm going to win. I'm just running to test the ropes just to have an experience of running for something. And I'm also in addition to that, I was concerned that the 2016 race was not and who was going to replace Mr. Obama was not stacking up into what Toby Moffat of Connecticut once called the politics of meaning. So I ran to inject meaning into the 2016 race and I'm proud that I did because of my platform 100 proposals.

**DR. SALLA:** Well, let's kind of put an end to it here because this is something I want to take up with you the next time we talk and we can go into details about your 100 proposals and your 2016 campaign and what you think may happen in the future.

**ANDREW:** I have to do that, Mike so really just kind of cut to the chase that the issue I just wanted to popularize an understanding that I knew I wasn't going to run it or I wasn't going to win in 2016. But it's not axiomatic that because I didn't become president. That means I

wasn't telling the truth about time travel. I was dealing with things that had been shared with me in an evolving government program that was studying and developing time travel and my life's not over. So you can't say that that's a logical conclusion. It's almost sort of like a character assault upon me that doesn't make sense in terms of what I was told, nor what that information applies.

**DR. SALLA:** Well, I think these are fascinating topics for us to take up the next time we meet. So I want to thank you Andy for coming on Exopolitics Today and sharing your experiences and insights.

**ANDREW:** Thank you, Michael.

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